

NATION WILL BATHE IN CHRISTMAS RUM

This Optimistic Report Follows Official Survey by Revenue Men.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.

This will be a wet Christmas for the United States, according to reports in different Government circles to-day. Customs and revenue officials disclosed that whiskey in unprecedented volume either has been produced by the illicit distillers or imported by smugglers through hundreds of coast and border routes to supply the holiday demands.

This was in striking contrast, however, to the rosy forecast of prohibition enforcement officials, that the holiday season will be "very dry." Some of them even ventured the statement that Christmas will be the driest on record.

But prohibition officials based their predictions on the optimistic reports of State directors, which figured only on the probable amount of liquor which will be available as a result of withdrawals from bonded warehouses.

Other officials able to gauge accurately the liquor market said confidently there is very evidence of an abundance of whiskey and it is their belief that the Christmas demands, whatever they are, will not exhaust the supply.

The liquor market now is flooded with the product of the corn "likker" belt. The Southern States, officials said, have poured forth millions of gallons into the bootleg market. Bootleggers, however, according to reliable reports, are also offering their patrons the choice of the best grades of domestic and imported brands of whiskey.

Government officials returning from business trips have offered a wide variety of observations. Generally they agree that no scarcity exists and that bootleggers will find slight justification for boosting their holiday prices.

Isi. advisers, which are reliable, although a sense unofficial, because many Government officials keeping close tabs on the liquor market do not find it convenient or wise to couch their observations in Government documents, show clearly that practically every city of large size, particularly east of the Mississippi River, is literally awash in a whiskey bath.

Field agents whose duties carry them into the remote rural sections declared the country districts are flooded with choice liquors, well aged, from private stills. Scarcely a farmhouse in most districts lacks its still for the making of whiskey, brandy or wine. The farmers, it is said, have gone in strongly for high proof "fruit juices" or wine, which in most instances is not less than 50 per cent. in alcoholic content.

Officials said that probably the largest liquor supplies are those which have been made possible by smugglers' operations. Customs authorities and enforcement officials said to-day they have been powerless because of their inadequate equipment to stop the tremendous importation of fine imported brands of whiskey manufactured in Scotland or in England or in other countries. There has been a rush in the last two weeks to move cargoes of smuggled wet goods from the Bahamas or perhaps all the way across the Atlantic.

"It is not expected the bootleggers will have the same demand they experienced last Christmas, for private homes everywhere are said to be well stocked with matured home-made wines or other beverages having a 'kick.' The home brewing practice, officials said, is less of a fad than dry agents have suspected, and is growing in favor.

The popularity of the home brewed or distilled products, it is said, will help to make Christmas perhaps merrier than the last one, when people were less ably tutored in the making of beverages for home consumption or for guests within the homes.

DRY AGENTS ARREST 4 IN REISENWEBER'S

Two Women Accompany Raid-ers, Who Assert They Got Whisky.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
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Two prohibition enforcement agents, accompanied by two women, went into Reisenweber's restaurant in Columbus Circle last night and arrested the manager, the cashier and two of the waiters and locked them up in the West Forty-seventh street station, charged with violation of the Volstead act. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Jones, manager, 385 Eighth avenue; Charles Schriener, cashier, 342 West Fifty-eighth street, and Alexander Koch of 20 Arden street, The Bronx, and Louis Zulud of 10 Haven street, The Bronx, both waiters.

The prohibition agents said that they ordered drinks on the second floor of the restaurant, and that the liquor was served to them. The management of Reisenweber's denies this, declaring no liquor was served, and that the first they knew of any trouble was when one of the agents had a fifty dollar bill changed and then told the cashier he was under arrest. The restaurant was filled with after theater diners and dancers, but the arrests were made quietly and there was no commotion.

It was promised yesterday by Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney, that the twenty sealed indictments which were handed down in the Federal Grand Jury on December 5 in connection with the investigation of prohibition enforcement in this city, whether or not there is any next week. They will probably be made public Tuesday, Col. Hayward said.

Four of the indictments are understood to have been brought against corporations. One or two banks are known to be involved and certain wholesale drug concerns. The individuals who will be named include, it is believed, Government officials and clerks, bootleggers and politicians.

It was announced in Newark yesterday that the Essex County Grand Jury had handed down an indictment against General Agent Green Miller of P. O. Yellowknife's staff, who is charged with having shot two men in West Orange Friday night, following a raid on a grocery store. The indictment alleges assault and battery with intent to kill.

It was denied by Col. Hayward that his office is preparing to make use of injunctions against all hotels, restaurants and other places suspected of habitual selling of liquor, whether or not there is definite evidence available. The report was published in a morning newspaper yesterday that this method was to be used in making New York's Christmas and New Year's dry wherever possible.

'HARDBOILED' SMITH NOW MEXICAN COLONEL

Nicknamed for His Treatment of Army Prisoners.

Leut. Frank H. Smith, known as "Hardboiled" Smith, for his treatment of army prisoners at Chelles, France, is now a Colonel in the Mexican army, according to reports reaching this city. "Hardboiled" served a term in Fort Jay after conviction for cruelty to prisoners and was paroled before the expiration of his sentence. His parole period was up a few months ago, according to Adjt.-Gen. Harris at Washington, who said the War Department had nothing against him. The report of his appointment in the Mexican army could not be confirmed in Washington.

After serving fourteen months of an eighteen months sentence Smith was permitted to leave Fort Jay March 20, 1920, to go to his home in Painesville, Ohio.

TREE AT CARROLL CLUB.
The athletic association of the Carroll Club, 120 Madison avenue, gave a Christmas party for 200 East Side children last night in the club house. There was a Christmas tree for the youngsters, a distribution of gifts, singing of Christmas carols and telling of Christmas stories, followed by ice cream.

\$20,000,000 for Russian Relief Is Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senate conferees to-day agreed to eliminate from the bill carrying \$20,000,000 for the purchase of food for starving Russians all Senate amendments, including an item of \$500,000 for additional hospital facilities for war veterans and \$100,000 to relieve unemployment. The House agreed to the conference report.

Senator Watson, Democrat (Ga.), served notice on the Senate to-day that he would not permit final legislative action on the Russian relief appropriation before Christmas. He assailed Secretary Hoover for his connection with the relief work and declared Mr. Hoover was "barely an American." He denied that he was attacking Mr. Hoover personally, and explained that he was fighting "Hooverism and international benevolent societies."

RATIFICATION TODAY BY DAIL EXPECTED

Continued from First Page.

Lines scowled across at the woman who had unwittingly inspired this tribute. While she was speaking fully fifty worried delegates to the treaty, and when a member ostentatiously looked at his watch, she shouted:

"Go out if you are tired. I am not finished yet."

At the conclusion of the session De Valera and Griffith agreed to hold a late night session to-morrow in order to try to reach a vote.

COSGRAVE, ONCE REBEL, SUPPORTS IRISH TREATY

Mary MacSwiney Makes Appeal for Its Defeat.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 (Associated Press).—The Daily Eireann held two public sessions to-day. In the afternoon William Cosgrave, Minister of Local Government, who was in the fighting of Easter week and who has been repeatedly imprisoned, supported the treaty. He argued that one could be faithful to an equal and his interpretation of the oath was that members of the Commonwealth are equal.

England at the present time has \$9,000 troops in Ireland and extracted from Ireland £42,000,000 yearly. Ireland now had a vernal judiciary, vernal professions and classes aping English ways. This treaty changed all that, and its rejection meant the arrest of every possible national development and improvement in Ireland.

He contrasted the Canadian legal status with its real status and showed that while Great Britain could nominally override Canadian legislation, Canada was in fact supreme within its own borders. Ireland was getting what Canada had. In law the Crown had supreme authority in Canada; in fact the Crown had no power whatever.

Mr. Cosgrave was interrupted by Eileen Childers, who asserted that Ireland

could not get the Canadian powers. Mr. Cosgrave proceeded to dissect Mr. Childers' speech and his interpretation of the treaty, and declared the treaty accomplished more than the Irish leaders had hoped for, from Emmet to Parnell and Redmond, with a united country behind them.

The original basis of the Sinn Féin movement, he said, was the restoration of Grattan's Constitution of Kings, Lords and Commons of Ireland; therefore the deputies then in the movement and now opposing the treaty must have been royal Republicans. (Laughter.) He asked the members admit that the country had the right to decide?

There were loud cries of "Yes."

"Well, if we have got that far we may still find a common ground. If the people speak we should let them have their way."

Between Saturday, December 3, and Monday night, he said, the delegates had got four important improvements in terms. He would deeply regret the loss of Mr. de Valera if the treaty were accepted and he stayed out. He also regretted the loss of the Minister of Defense, so he knew that except for war the Minister of Defense was not worth anything—(laughter)—though they well knew how good he was for war. (Applause.)

Mary MacSwiney Speaks.
Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, who followed, spoke for nearly three hours. She quoted Winston Spencer Churchill as evidence of British control of Ireland under the treaty. She described Premier Lloyd George as "an unscrupulous scoundrel," whose word no European Minister would accept; yet Ireland was asked to accept it.

This treaty, she declared, represented Griffith, who had never believed in a republic. She had told the Ministers supporting the treaty that if a free State were established she would be the first rebel. She had been a teacher and would teach that treaty was an act of treachery. Miss MacSwiney declared the worst thing that could happen in Ireland was a split, and a split was inevitable, since they could not abandon a principle.

She denied that the alternative was war and said that even if Mr. Griffith got a majority in the country for the treaty she predicted that nearly half the population would be rebels to his government, and she added: "The Irish army is still Republican at heart."

Another member who opposed the treaty was Peter J. Rutledge of Mayo. It was, he said, like the act of union, obtained by force. He argued that the oath to the Irish Free State must under the treaty be an oath to the British. The Ministers of the Irish Free State would be his Majesty's Ministers; their authority would come from King George instead of as in a sovereign state, from the people up. He had been elected as a Republican, and his conscience would not permit him to deviate from the straight path.

George Gavan Duffy, one of the Irish plenipotentiaries, was the first speaker at the morning session. He explained his reasons for signing the document, and added: "I will recommend the treaty, reluctantly but sincerely, because I see no alternative."

Duffy said the Dail must be given a realistic alternative to the treaty before rejecting it. "My heart is with those opposing it, but my reason is against them," he exclaimed. The treaty, he declared, must be ratified in the interests of the people of Ireland.

While insisting upon ratification of the agreement, Duffy reiterated the declaration that Premier Lloyd George had issued an ultimatum to the Irish plenipotentiaries requiring them to sign the treaty under threat of immediate hostilities.

Exon J. Duggan, one of the Irish

plenipotentiaries, in explaining the circumstances in which he signed the treaty said he was convinced he had acted in accordance with the wishes of the people who had elected him. He asked what the plenipotentiaries were sent to London for, were they sent to ask for recognition of the Irish republic or to compromise the question, he inquired. There was no alternative.

"There is," interjected Mr. de Valera.

External Association.

"I think I know what the President means," rejoined Duggan. "He means external association, which if it means anything is that we were to ask for recognition as a republic preparatory to making an alliance."

To this Mr. de Valera cried, "Hear! Hear!"

"Then you say you sent us to ask for recognition of the Irish Republic," Duggan returned. He argued that this view was inconsistent with the history of the negotiations. They had not brought back a bagful of sample treaties from which they could choose, he pointed out. They must take this treaty or leave it and he urged its advantages.

Deputy James J. Walsh read a letter from Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who gave up his life in a hunger strike in Brixton Prison last year, in which the writer declared that acceptance of the treaty would be a great mistake and "a great triumph for the enemy."

Michael Collins jumped up at this and said: "Out of our great respect for the dead we have refrained from reading letters we have received from relatives of the dead—but we have them."

Arthur Griffith also intervened to say that the supporters of the treaty had many letters from women whose husbands were killed during the fighting.

Interruptions Protested.

Deputy Whelan was declaiming on the importance of the control of education according by the treaty when Mr. de Valera, partly interrupted him with the words: "Education based on dishonor! You will take an oath you don't mean to keep."

Arthur Griffith protested against what he said were "these constant interruptions of speakers favoring the treaty, while his side interrupted nobody."

Exon J. Duggan took occasion during the session to refer to what was printed in the morning newspapers as his alternative oath.

"That oath," he said, "was suggested by me in a verbal suggestion when I was criticizing, not the oath in the treaty but another oath previously suggested. I said the first oath was inconsistent with our position and a verbally indicated what we might take instead."

"The word 'constitution' occurs in both oaths but in one of them it refers to a constitution in which there was not a vestige of British authority. The other oath is one in which the British King must be recognized as the head of the Irish State. There is a tremendous difference, though the same words are used in both."

**BARTON REITERATES
COERCION BY PREMIER**

'I Stand by Everything I Said,'
His Reply to London.

BELFAST, Dec. 21 (Associated Press).—"I stand by everything I said," declared Robert C. Barton when shown the semi-official statement issued in London denying that Premier Lloyd George had coerced the Irish plenipotentiaries through a threat of war, as stated by Mr. Barton in the Dail Eireann.

The London statement declared that

If the Irish plenipotentiaries had acted under duress it must have been the duress of their own minds or that of circumstances. It added that, "inasmuch as the well known alternative to acceptance was war, there is an element of truth in the statement (by Mr. Barton)."

A Dublin dispatch to the Associated Press on Monday quoted Mr. Barton as saying in the Dail that Arthur Griffith had repeatedly sought to have the terms referred back to the Dail, but that Premier Lloyd George had directly negatived this. He said the Premier had declared the signature of every member of the delegation necessary or war would follow at once and gave them until 10 o'clock that night to make up their minds.

TYRONE CONSTABLES RESCUE 15 KIDNAPED

Battle With Sinn Feiners and Seize Arsenal.

BELFAST, Dec. 21.—Fifteen men who were taken from their beds Tuesday night in the Limavady district of County Derry by alleged Sinn Feiners and made to tramp fifteen miles through the mountains across the Derry border were rescued by a detachment of the special constabulary of County Tyrone after a spirited fight today.

The constabulary at dawn observed the men coming out of Hibernian Hall at the foot of the Sperrin Mountains and gave pursuit with hounds fixed. The captured men made their escape and their former captors opened fire, to which the constabulary replied. After a chase of two miles five of the alleged Sinn Feiners were seized, near a chapel, in which was found an arsenal containing bombs and other explosives and trenching tools.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Exchange Telegraph's account of the fight between the constabulary and Sinn Feiners in County Tyrone says that six Republicans are reported killed and twenty wounded.

BURY WALL ST. BOMB VICTIM.

Services To-Day for O. V. W. Pherson, Injured a Year Ago.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon for Oscar V. W. Pherson, aged 25, of 155 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn, who died Monday as a result of injuries sustained in the Wall street bomb explosion on September 16, 1920. Pherson was struck by a flying missile. The injury was not considered serious at the time, but complications developed. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn several weeks ago and died there.

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Formerly to \$325 at \$125—\$165

Street and Sport Coats of tweeds, mixtures, homespuns and polo cloths, including a few fur-trimmed effects.
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Velvet Afternoon and Dinner Gowns—a group of unusually handsome styles in richly embroidered effects and models, elaborately combined with rich laces and metallic chiffons—a range of fashionable shades as well as many rich styles in black.
Formerly \$175 to \$295 at \$65—\$95—\$125

Blouses—Semi-dress and Costume styles—of crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, satin, chiffon and velvet—light and dark shades.
Formerly \$35 to \$65 at \$15—\$25

Separate Skirts—Plain and pleated effects in striped and plaided woolen fabrics.
Formerly to \$35 at \$10

Wool Sweaters at \$5—\$7.50 Formerly to \$20
Slip-on and coat styles of Shetland and Jersey Wool—light and dark shades.

Bags and Vanities at \$5 Formerly to \$30
Of leather, silk, velvet and brocade fabrics—odd pieces—mostly one of a kind.

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\$395 Taupe Nutria Day Coat	\$250
\$650 Hudson Seal Coat	\$295
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\$650 Taupe Squirrel Coat	\$325
(36-in. length)	
\$650 American Broadtail Coats	\$385
\$650 White Coney Evening Cape	\$395
(Grey moufflon collar)	
\$650 Taupe Caracul Coats	\$395
\$875 Black Caracul Coat	\$550
\$975 New Hudson Seal Cape	\$650
(Dyed Muskrat)	

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